With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

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Folk in Parker's Footsteps.

A year or so before the St. Louis convention Judge Parker, whose name was on the lips of the politicians, addressed by invitation the Bar Association of Georgia. His friends insisted that there was no political significance in the visit, but the public doubted, as the public will. The visit was not a success. The theme of the address was dry even for lawyers, and Judge Parker's handshake stirred no blood. Still, the Parker boom prospered, and at the St. Louis convention Georgia, with other southern states, assisted in making the New York jurist the democratic candidate for President. The Georgia address, despite the denial at the time, had set the Parker presidential ball a-rolling.

Joseph W. Folk now enjoys something of the interest that then attached to Judge Parker. That is to say, there are people who see in him his party's coming man. He has much to recommend him-ability, character, admirable work in office and a worthy ambition to go higher. He is comparatively young, but his friends think he ought to make hay while the sun shines, and they are keeping his merits well before the pub-

The other night Mr. Folk by invitation addressed the Bar Association of Kentucky. Politics did not dictate the invitation, and there was no politics in the address. It ran upon the importance of executing all laws | cologne." id the obligations of all officials to do their sworn duty at all times. The subject, it may be seen, was pat to the speaker, and he handled it well. He spoke with knowledge and from an experience altogether favorable to himself. The address must have interested the audience and enhanced the speaker in the estimation of his hearers.

Now, as to the future. Will this address set the Folk presidential boom a-rolling? Shall we hear of the young governor at other points and on subjects calculated to increase public faith and interest in him? In seeking office one need not go straight for it. It is often advisable to advance by easy and roundabout stages, and especially is this true of presidential aspirants. Let Mr. Folk go on accepting invitations and making addresses and deny as often as he pleases that the White House has anything whatever to do with it.

Vacationing.

Father is studying time tables and the fare schedules and the hotel ads. Mother spend their pocket money to best advantage for the luxuries of outing outfits. The whole family, indeed, is hard at work getting ready to go vacationing. In a few days the trains and boats will be carrying off dozens, scores and hundreds; bound east, north, west and even south; for the mountains, the seashore, the farm, the sea. Some will go to stay all summer, some only for a week. Father may go with the family, to remain throughout the season, or merely to get the folks settled. Or he may bid g od-bye at the station or the wharf and promise to join the others later. Indeed, there is no greater variety of conditions in all the routine of the year's existence than in this matter of the summer outing. And yet the bustle of changing the recuperate. Some folks need a new atmosphere for the sake of jaded lungs, tired hearts, rheumatic bones, over-taxed stomachs. Some need quiet scenes to soothe the nerves. Some just need a plain rest, anyrecurrence of the same conditions of life month after month. Vacationing is based upon a sound principle. It is unwholesome for a man to est nothing but meat, or pohis food or his body loses its tone. Just so he must move about and meet new people or he stagnates. He must stiffen up his nervous system by relaxing from his grind of daily tasks or he acquires a breaking tension. But in getting away, there cheap boarding house where the mosquitoes less money. are lively and the food is poor and the beds are damp and the associations are distasteful. There is no rest to be found in a summer resort which arouses the latent fighting nature, and evokes growls from morning to night about the accommoda

A New York poetess writes: "Love is enough. Let us not look for gold." That kind of talk is pretty, but it does not go far with the jury in a breach of promise case.

After the gayeties of Paris Newport may seem like a country village to Mr. Henry Watterson.

Train Wrecking.

If it is true, as believed by the officials daily papers. of the Lake Shore railroad, that a switch was deliberately opened at Mentor in order to wreck the fast express, the railroad people have before them a vitally important task, not only to discover if possible the man or men who committed this dastardly crime, this wholesale murder, but to find a means to prevent such work in the future. If the railroad switches can be thus opened by any person, they are unreliable. and the traffic conditions of the day, whether the trains are run on an eighteenhour basis between New York and Chicago or not, demand imperatively that every part of the railroad equipment shall be

trustworthy. It seems to be accepted generally that the

of tampering is increased and reliance must a continuous roar by the sounds of traffic. he will have a most glorious chance to die be had upon the mechanical safeguards to In the comparatively quiet parts of the poor.

THE EVENING STAR. prevent disturbance. A way must be found to bring the chance of a successful interference with the switch to the minimum. It is of course to be remembered that

the open switch is not the only means at the disposal of the train wrecker. He can derail the locomotive and cars by laying tie across the track or by loosening the end of a rail. If bent upon causing a disaster he has but to go outside of the stahe will be free from possible observation, and with little trouble put the track in condition for an accident. This is a risk that must always be run.

It is difficult to meet it, although it can

be offset in some degree by the multiplication of the guards, and the maintenance of a virtually continuous track inspection force. The cost of such a service would be heavy, but if train wreckers are actually at work, determined to wreak vengeance upon the railroads or to make opportunities for pillage, some such system must be adopted for the sake of the public. There is no sufficient penalty for the wretch who would wreck a train for any purpose. His death reaches the limit of the law's capabilities. But so frightful is the crime, so great the loss and suffering entailed by his wicked enterprise, that such a criminal, in the eyes of the public, merits some peculiar form of punishment to ad-

thing to be done is to catch the man.

Odor of the Auto. Sometimes the expected happens. The breath of the automobile has been found to be bad. It has long been thought by those persons whose sense of smell is delicate enough to perceive a difference between June roses and a garbage can that the odor of the auto was pungent. Friends of speed, advocates of laceration, devotees of dislocations, patrons of the smash and other admirers of the auto have held that the atmosphere of a gasoline tank is incense sweet enough to sprinkle on the wings of angels. A gentle wind soughing from the south, freighted with the aroma of cherry blossoms, elder flowers and new mown hay has seemed to the automobilions no richer, no sweeter, no more seductive than the redolence of benzine. Of course, a great many persons have catarrh and some persons prefer garlic to lilacs. There are tastes and tastes. It is really surprising that perfumery makers have not already put upon the market something like "Extract of auto for the bath," "Sachet of wild benzine for the toilet," "Eau de gasoline" or "Honk-honk

But while some persons believe that an auto is as fragrant as a mint julep on a dusty day in a midsummer drouth, there are other persons who feel that the auto, in the matter of odor, is imperfect. In fact, they feel that it is positively defective. A man as richly saturated in fumes as an automobile would not be welcome in some polite

The charge that the odor of an auto is noxious is based on expert testimony. Perhaps no man who knows a hawk from a handsaw would condemn even an automobile on the testimony of experts, but still this testimony is cumulative and tends to confirm what honest and intelligent persons have long suspected.

The accusation against the auto reads

"A British physician calls attention to what he considers a dangerous attribute of the gasoline automobile; namely, its exhaust, from which the waste gases of the explosions are given off. He cites the fol-lowing case in proof of his view: In a room of about 2,000 cubic feet capacity, the doors and windows of which were closed, four is looking for bargains in dress goods. men for the space of twenty minutes were Bub" and "Sis" are planning how to engaged in testing an 8-horsepower oil engine Refore the completion of the trial one of the men went out complaining of 'feeling bad' and had nausea. All four were subsequently sick and complaining of violent headaches and throbbing of the temples. One of them, who came to see the doctor several days later, showed marked anaemia and later developed a large car-buncle. "The symptoms," says the doctor, buncle. 'pointed to carbon monoxide poisoning,' which is the most dangerous constituent of ordinary illuminating gas."

Early Closing.

With the advent of the summer season comes the tendency of the local merchants to conserve the health of their employes by closing their establishments somewhat earlier on all days but Saturday. Washington has been especially fortunate in this scene is caused by one single thought, to respect in the past and it is gratifying to note that the early-closing movement will be continued this season, perhaps with extensions into lines of business not heretofore included. No actual loss of trade is suffered by the establishments which are where, in any circumstances so that the old | closed at five or five-thirty instead of six sights and sounds are forgotten for a time, o'clock. The public adjusts itself to the And some move off in summer merely from | change and buys its goods within the curforce of habit, but behind the habit is an tailed hours just as freely as though the instinctive tendency to break in upon the doors were held open longer. And the merchants who thus take thought for their workers reap an advantage in the better health and the greater zeal of the employes, who appreciate this consideration. This is tatoes, or bread. He must have variety in a busy age. More is crowded into a day than ever before. Therefore rest is more urgently necessary, and it is the wise man who recognizes this fact and adjusts his business accordingly.

should be careful thought for the place, the still threatening to quarrel among themsurroundings, the air, the water, the food, selves, but there is no prospect that their the company. It is folly to run away from rivalries will reach so acute a stage that home only to endure discomforts in a they will insist on giving better shows for

Gen. Linevitch is scarcely ingenuous enough to believe that any continuance of the war by Russla will be due to his personal request in the matter.

The plan by which the late Mr. Hyde increased his wealth is so simple when explained that it seems wonderful that more people did not think of it.

President Roosevelt is a doctor of laws, but some of the United States senators will not be precipitate about calling him in to prescribe.

New York cannot expect the subway air to be good when passengers insist on carrying aboard all this Equitable news in the

If Mr. Tom Lawson can get enough people to follow his advice there will be no doubt whatever about the fulfillment of his market

There is no telling what avenue fame will pursue. A superintendent of insurance may become as important as the mayor of a big city.

City Noises. The question of the strenuous huckster

now before the Commissioners for adjust-

ment involves other elements than the right of the itinerant vendor of green groceries to voice his wares. It touches the whole somewhat increased speed of this train over | broad matter of city noises, and calls for the former schedule, now restored on the treatment which shall take in consideration Lake Shore, did not intensify the disaster the desire of the average citizen for quiet. at Mentor. Had the train been running a City noises are many and trying. Peace few miles less an hour there would still and silence are rare indeed in the urban have been a terrible wreck, with probably area. Perhaps late at night, when sleep as many lives lost. At the same time, the has come to most people, and the street coincidence of the opened switch and the cars cease to run, there will be a brief new flyer strikingly suggests to the public period of unbroken quiet, save for the oc that in these days of fast and faster train casional barking of dogs or the crowing rvice the margin of safety is growing of an awakened rooster. But for nearly twenty hours of the twenty-four the city A switch should be capable of being is racked by noises of all kinds, the screamlocked so that no one outside of the rall- ing of children, the yelling of vendors of road service can open it save by the use goods, the clanging of car bells, the bangof explosives. Ordinarily in the day time ing of garbage wagon lids, the dong-dongevery switch is under observation, and ing of scissors-grinders' bells, the honking should be examined before the passage of of motor horns, the crying of newsboys, through trains. But at night the danger here and there dominated or blended into

able because they are more sharply defined. Three boys playing in the early evening in residence section of the city can disturb more people than a hundred boys downtown during the business hours. Everything is relative. The noises are relative to each other, and to the sensitiveness of the individual. Some people are extremely susceptible to the annoyance of loud-voiced tion bounds, into the open country, where street vendors. To others the ting-ting of the scissors man's bell is maddening. The sick are rendered feverish, the well

are provoked beyond endurance. In these summer days and nights, whe windows are perforce kept open, the street noises are a particular nuisance. It is important to keep quiet, to refrain from indulgence in ill temper, to look placidly on the world. But how can a man keep quiet and remain calm when his ears are dinned by distracting, piercing sounds, putting his nerves on edge and causing him to think yearningly of the green fields and deep woods of the country?

The remedy for these noises lies largely in the hands of the District authorities. who can enforce the police regulations to the end of reducing nuisances to a minimum. It lies also largely in the hands of the individual parents, who can, by dint of proper discipline, keep their children in a more quiet state. It is a strange fact of monish all possible imitators. And the first human nature that often the person who is most urgent in his complaints about street noises is father of the most riotous children of the neighborhood. Let every citizen look closely around at home for opportunities to reduce the volume of sound. There is scarcely ary chance of waste effort. In nearly every household are the elements of unnecessary noise. It is not well or possible to check the galety of children altogether, making little mummies of them. But there is a middle ground of common sense, on which the parent can stand for good behavior and tuvenile ac-

tivity together. If every man will honestly look at this question in an altruistic spirit and try to put himself in the place of his nervous neighbor, perhaps the problem will be easy to solve. And meanwhile every quiet-loving citizen will pray that the Commissioners will not grant the petition of the hucksters to be permitted to yell at discretion and ring door bells.

Miles.

General Miles denies the rumor of his coming marriage. One campaign at a time. He is wooing fortune for a political prize just now, and that is quite enough to occupy him. If the democrats of Massachusetts put him up for governor, and the people of the state then elect him to the office, he will have a good deal on his hands. The duties of the place are not exacting, but General Miles as governor would not confine himself to routine. He would see, as would many of his friends, something beyond that for him in the political world, and his best endeavors would probably be directed toward securing it. This yarn about Cupid is probably an invention of the enemy, designed to distract the general's attention from the real object of his pursuit.

The fact that a locomotive had the temerity to beat him in a race with his automobile may tempt the kaiser to look further into these theories as to government ownership of rallways.

If Mr. Jerome decides to take up the Equitable affair in dead earnest, Miss Nan Patterson will possibly suggest that he put Mr. Rand in charge of the case.

It is hoped that the peace commissioners are not expected to develop so much coolness as not to notice a few warm waves.

By this time Mr. Dalrymple must be tempted to admit that Chicago never can become just like Glasgow.

Mr. Bowen has assuredly missed a few opportunities to display superior diplomatic talents.

SHOOTING STARS.

A Chicago Conversation. "Is there much profit in raising beef?" said the farmer. "Not as much as there is in raising

prices," answered the trust magnate.

Against Her Principles. "Did you give him his conge?" said

"Certainly not," answered Ethel Maude as she daintily bit off another piece of chewing gum. "I never did see any sense in returning engagement presents."

Enjoyment. 'Tis not the man who occupies

The place of prominence Who feels the joy of living In its most emphatic sense, The man up in the grand-stand seat Of fun oft finds a dearth. But the fellows in the bleachers Always get their money's worth.

A Benefactor.

"Who has done most for modern American humor?" asked an after-dinner orator. "I don't recall his name," answered the other. "But it was the man who invented the scrap-book."

How It Worked. "Things don't always turn out as we plan them," said the philosopher. "No," answered the apprehensive person.

"I took out life insurance in the Iniquitable Company to relieve my mind about the future, and all I got was more worry."

A Suburban Martyr. Young Judkins bought a cottage neat; It had a big front yard. To keep it tidy and complete He labored long and hard. The grass and weeds all rankly grew,

And every day at dawn And every night when work was through Young Judkins mowed the lawn.

And when he'd worked across the lot With arms and ankles sore. The side where he began had got As shaggy as before, The neighbors watched the struggle grim 'Twixt grass and human brawn.

They sometimes sought to comfort him.

When to his office he would go, That grass was on his mind. In dreams he oft could see it grow. His lonely wife repined And thought of sociables and teas Where other wives had gone. She yearned for simple joys like these,

But Judkins mowed the lawn.

But Judkins mowed the lawn,

The servants all refused to stay.

But Judkins mowed the lawn.

The other men whom he had known Progressed on life's affairs, Though some of them scant zeal had shown In small domestic cares. His lonely wife eloped one day And left her rings in pawn.

Out for Good.

From the Chicago Record-Herald, James H. Hyde declares that he is "out of the Equitable for good." Most of the policy holders will be inclined to believe

Carnegie's Chance.

If Mr. Carnegie will kindly loan Russia the cash to pay her indemnity obligations,

FIFTY YEARS AGO IN THE STAR

The public schools were closing during this week of 1855, even as they are now but there was a difference. Public Those were the days of the "examination," that formid-Schools. able visitation by "grave and reverend seignors" who asked embarrassing questions not in the books, and whose faces at times seemed to be strangely contorted with suppressed merriment. But they were good old days, and there is nothing now

quite to equal the delightful sensations of

the "examinations" which proved to the

satisfaction of the public's representatives

that the teachers had done their work well.

In The Star of June 18 it is noted: "Primary School Number 1, first district, Washington Library (11th street), Miss M. G. Wells, teacher, is to be examined tomorrow afternoon by Measrs. Bennett, Davis, Bacon and At Lee. Also Primary School No. 1, second district, Miss E. Parsons, teacher, school house, Judiclary Square, by Messrs. Magruder, Bates, Dick-inson and Pearson; and Primary No. 1, ju-nior department, third district; Miss J. F. Acton, teacher, public school house, late market house, by Messrs. Hanson, Polk and

Knight." The subsequent issues of the week contained notices of the examinations, all of which seemed to give entire satisfaction. The Star took occasion to report upon th quarters, that of junior section No. 2, sec ond district—exact locality not mentioned—being especially objectionable, "one of the worst school rooms in the city. • • • below the surface of the ground, very damp, with no sufficient yard or proper outbuildings."

On Tuesday, June 19, The Star printed an article descriptive of a novel method of cooking by gas which had been adopted by Mr. Willard of the National Hotel. It Stove. was recommended highly by the throne and was crowned at Axium unthose epicures who had tested the steaks der the title of Johannes.

broiled upon it. "The cleanliness of the operation," says
The Star, "and the preservation of the
sweetness of the meats, to say nothing of the convenience of the arrangement, must certainly recommend it to general favor." The stove consisted then, as now, of a series of perforated pipes, into which the gas was introduced by a flexible tube. The recent competition between the railroads running from New York to Chicago

to break speed records gives a timely in terest to the following item in The Star of June 20: "The quickest time ever made over the Rochester and Buffalo railroad was made

on the 12th instant by the express trainthe locomotive Buffalo, Jerry K. Guile, gineer-having done it in one hour and thirty-six minutes, including stops. This is at the rate of a mile in about a minute and a nuarter, stops included." Not so bad for half a century back.

"Some time ago," says The Star of June

21, "we were privileged to enter a small tenement in the fifth ward, Capitol which is retired from the street and has over the door Statuary. the words, 'No Admittance-We there saw an Italian chiseling in white marble-a model in clay beside him-the figure of an Indian girl in a half-kneeling position, holding in her hands a vessel fashloned according to the pattern of a deep and nearly round shell.

"Crawford, the great American sculptor, has recently forwarded to the same studio two figures in plaster to be there counterfeited in marble (and twelve more, we learn, are to be prepared by order of ment by that distinguished artist). The first is an emblem of Mechanics—a full length representation of an artisan, with his sleeves uprolled, the collar of his shirt open, and with hammer in hand, reposing near a cog wheel. The countenance is indicative of an amiable and placid temperament, and his eyes are directed toward heaven, as if in contemplation of a brighter future; and the second typefies Educationtwo boys, the arm of one encircling the waist of the other. The younger carries a book, while the elder points him to the future, thus encouraging his companion to

'press onward and upward.'
"These statues are intended to adorn the addition to the Capitol, and will, together with the fresco painting and other artistic embellishments, serve to render the great council house of the nation an object of especial interest. A free, prosperous and in-dependent confederacy should, while providing elegant accommodations for its popular representatives, give some evidence of its appreciation of the fine arts, such as those to which we have alluded, and which will adorn the structure in question.

All romance had not then died out under the crush of modern conditions. The troubadour had not ceased his Musical charming practice of chanting his lay of love beneath Lovers. the window of his fair one. Witness this brief but expressive news note

in the issue of June 22: "Last night quite a crowd of persons co!lected on the corner of 12th street and the avenue to listen to the performances of two gentlemen upon a flute and a guitar. They were serenading a lady in that neighborhood. The performances were of the most brilliant character, consisting altogether of pieces with variations."

Yet gallantry of the highest type was not the unbroken rule, as this paragraph in the same issue attests: "Impudence.-Visiting the markets, following respectable ladies and staring them out of countenance. Remedy: Arrest by a police officer, or a cowhide well laid on the recreant's limbs. The latter not improbable, and the well-known offender had bet-

ter practice decency or be prepared for the In the issue of Saturday, June 23, appears a letter signed "One of the Victims," calling attention- to the ordinance forbidding the discharge of firearms "in any street, ave-nue, alley, open space, public square or inclosure, or in any other part of the city within 200 yards of any building." The writer complained that every night between 12 and 1 o'clock the watchman at the treasury building—there seems from this to have been only one—fired off a "blunderbuss" It was understood that his purpose frighten the pigeons which have

In such quantities as to constitute a nui-"I beg leave to say," continues The Star's correspondent, "that in my opinion the rem-edy is worse than the disease. But why should the peace of an unoffending and semi-somnorous neighborhood be disturbed by the reverberations which are nightly made to roll and thunder through that imposing colonnade, when the desired object might be obtained without this grievous nuisance? Why not pull the old barn down? It is a matter of surprise to me that a remedy so simple, so summary, so radical and so effectual has never suggested itself to the legislative mind. Verbum sat."

accumulated under the eaves of the building

MOROCCO'S INQUEST.

From the Indianapolis News. And it is a little difficult, too, to see how Morocco is going to manage to get up much enthusiasm over an international conference concerning its affairs.

From the Chicago Tribune. Meanwhile, if England, Germany, France and Spain are seeking for an eligible place on neutral ground for the holding of a peace conference, it is believed there will be no conflict of dates to hinder them from meeting in Washington, D. C.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser The Moroccan understanding between France and England appears to be for the good of all concerned, including even Morocco herself, but because Warlord William can find some fault with it he may make it the means of precipitating the alldreaded general European war. From the Newark Evening News.

Fortunately we fished Mr. Perdicaris out of his trouble in time to avoid being mixed up in this Moroccan business with Germany. France and the rest From the Charleston News and Courier.

So Morocco attains to the dignity of bone of contention.

ABYSSINIA, THE NEWBORN NATION CITY DISCOVERER

The treaties made by Abyssinia with oc- | time, by an arrangement with Great Britcidental nations within the last decade and ain, occupied Massonah. Subsequently Italy claimed to exercise a protectorate over Abyssinia by virtue of the treaty of Uc-chali, but Menelik promptly denounced the treaty and war was begun, which ended in the disastrous defeat of the Italians at Adowa in 1898 those being actually executed give that country a place among the civilized peoples History. of the globe. The history of Abyssinia, or, properly, Ethiopia, is obscure. Adowa in 1896. The story of the drama at Adowa is con-About the middle of the eighth century betained in a volume published in Paris in 1899 entitled "Memoires d'Afrique," by Gen. fore our era, the Almyarites established colonies in southern Arabia and on the Af-Oreste Baratleri. The writer first met Gen. Baratieri during the winter and spring of rican coast of the Red sea. The first se-1891 in Cairo, when en route to assume comrious documents relating to them date from mand as the governor of Massonah. It was the second century A.D. and mention the kingdom of Axium, cited by Pliny in the year 75 A.D. Subsequently the colonies in-

Christianity was introduced into Ethiopia in the fourth century by Frumentius. In the sixth century Atle Kaleb, Emperor of Ethiopia, undertook, with the aid of the Greeks, a war known as the war of the elephant, to restore his authority in Arabia and protect Christianity. A century later the Arabs, become Musulman, conquered Egypt, and establishing themselves on the Red sea, founded the Musulman kingdom of Zella. Abyssinia, defended by its mountains, preserved its Christian faith as re-ceived from the church at Alexandria under Eutyches. Subsequently in the fifteenth century the Portuguese under Christopher de Gama, brother of the illustrious Vasco, came to the rescue against Ahmed the Musulman, introducing the Roman Catholic missionary and dividing Abyssinia into two parties. Aside from the loss of several provinces, two kingdoms were formed, the Figre and Choa, between which hostility has always existed.

creased, and Ptolemy Tvergite and his suc-

essors sent expeditions similar to those

being dispatched at present to open the door

both in Asia and Africa.

the disorder then dominant, caused himself to be proclaimed Negus under the title of Theodores I. The latter addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, which gave offense to the British consul, whom Theodoros, with others, imprisoned. An army of British and Indian troops under Sir Robert Napler was sent to punish the indignity, and defeated at Magdala Theodoros, who committed suicide. Kassa Ras of Tigre succeeded to

In 1870 the writer met Lord Napier of Magdala, then en route to India as British governor general, who, in the course of conversation on shipboard, gave him a graphic and detailed account of his campaign in Abyssinia, the capture of Magdala and death of Theodoros.

War between Egypt and Abyssinia was declared in 1875, and the Egyptian army was defeated with great loss at the battle of Khya Khor. A number of American officers of the Egyptian staff participated in that unfortunate affair, among whom was W. McE. Dye, formerly major in the United States army and chief of police of Washington, D. C. Col. Dye published an account of the Abyssinian campaign in a volume entitled "Egypt and Abyssinia."

The Emperor King Johannes proposed to the writer, then in Egypt, in 1882, that if the French government Proposition would sustain the effort he to France. would attack the Mahdi with an Abyssintan army of 156,-000, capture Khartoum and destroy the insurgents. The writer submitted a note in this sense to the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Ferry, dated the 11th of December, 1883, adding that the opportunity to cut the projected road from cape to Cairo should not be lost; that, besides the possible Christianization of the Soudan under Johannes, it would compel England to aban-don Egypt and thus restore the joint control which existed prior to the British occupa-tion of Egypt in 1882. M. Ferry replied that the risk was great and that, having won the sobriquet of the "Tonkinois" by reason of his advocacy of the acquisition of Tonthat of the "Abyssinien." That England had no such scruples was manifest. The unauthorized and inexplicable publication of the note to M. Ferry in an English journal provoked immediate action on the part of the British government, which hastened to send Admiral Hewett as chief of a mission to the Abyssinian capital, charged with presents, etc., to achieve for Johannes that which the latter had proposed to France. Although the French resident at Obok was ordered to proceed at once to the Abyssinian capital to anticipate the English mission, it was nevertheless a lost opportunity.

The emperor proved his faith in the proposition rejected by M. Ferry. Five years later, in 1889, the writer was in Korea and read with interest the cable dispatches announcing that King Johannes had undertaken the expedition against Khartoum; that with his army of 150,000 warriors he had met and defeated the Mahdists at Gallabat on the Bahr-el-Azrak; that King Johannes, after the battle, had been killed by accident; that a fight had ensued among the jealous chiefs and their partisans for the succession; that the enemy, apprised of the situation, returned e attack and destroyed or drove the victorious Abyssinians back to their country. The presence of European and American officers in the Abyssinian army, as proposed, would have rendered impossible the defeat that followed victory. Had King Johannes captured Khartoum the power of the Mahd! would have been hopelessly broken; there would have been no disaster to the 10,000 men of Hicks Pasha; Gordon would not have returned to the Soudan, would not have been killed; there would have been no Emin Pasha to betray the Egyptian government, no expenditure of 30,000 pounds as the price of Emin's treason, no burlesque rescue expedition by Stanley, and finally, no massacre of Christian missionaries nor British pro-

at the hospitable board of a mutual friend, Dr. Abbate Pasha, the distinguished president of the Geographical Society of Cairo. Among those invited to do honor to the governor of Massonah were: Gen. Minotti Garibaldi, Admiral Turl, commanding the Mediterranean squadron of the Italian navy; the Count de Mirafosci, the Italian consul in Cairo. Gen. Baratieri had fought with Gen.

Garibaldi, sr., in Sicily in 1800, and the meeting therefore with his Baratieri's old commander's son was a peculiar pleasure aside from Defeat. the latter's individuality. Gen. Baratleri was a member of the Itallan chamber of deputies, colonel of the famous Bersieglieri-that is to say, legislator and soldier. Crispi, the ambitious minister, was in need of a striking victory in Abyssinia to sustain his waning power: he chose Baratieri. The Italian com captured Kassala in 1895, and advancing into the Tigre he twice defeated the chiefs of that province. Menelik then took the field with 100,000 men, and Baratleri, with his 20,000, unable to cope with them, abandoned Adowa for Adigrat. Crispi in-In 1855 Kassa, a native chief, profiting by sisted upon making a stand, and in the hopeless conflict the Italians lost 250 offi-cers and 7,000 men and all their artillery, arms and munitions. The wretched Crispi ordered his victim before a court-martial,

which, though it absolved the general, did not dare censure the minister. Baratieri Crispi followed a few days afterward. France, England and Italy have established commercial treatles with Abyssinia within the last ten years. The United States executed a treaty at Addis Ababa December 27, 1903, which was proclaimed September 30, 1904. The treaty commences: "His Majesty Menellk I, King of Kings of Ethiopia, and the United States of America having agreed to regulate the commercial relations between the two coun-

tries, etc., etc."
France was the first nation to send a minister to the Abyssinian capital. The Lon-don Morning Post of March 18 of this year says: "Ten years ago France was the only European power which possessed any real influence in Abyssinia. But year by year it has suffered decline, until today French diplomacy is obliged to confess that it is unable to secure the fulfillment by the Abyssinian sovereign of the obligations he has undertaken toward a French com-

MM. Ilg and Chefneux, Swiss and French citizens, have occupied positions of confi-dence and trust at the capital for several years. In March, 1894, they were granted by Menelik a concession to construct a railway from libuti to Harar, Entotto, Kaffa and the White Nile. The Ethiopian Railway Company was formed in accordance with the terms of the concession, and the French government promptly granted a concession for the part from libuti to the Abyssinian frontier.

Menelik meanwhile has become distrustful, having been told insidiously that France aims at nothing less Menelik than a protectorate over Distrustful, Abyssinia. What wonder, then, that Menelik refuses to

sign the convention which a wise and careful diplomat would have had the king sign kin, he had no ambition to add to such long ago? The present proposition is to induce France to abdicate its former predominance at court and divide its influence king's suspicions, obtain his coveted signature to the convention, without which the Ethiopian Railway Company cannot continue construction. The proposition, which has been discussed in the French chamber, is called the internationalization of the rail-way company. What, it may be asked oppertunely, has the French minister at Adis Ababa been doing that his country's interests have thus been superseded? What, indeed, has M. Delcasse been doing that this situation should have been created? Fa-choda, Fez and now Adis Ababa! It was

surely time for a change of ministry.

Meanwhile the Abyssinian capital is attracting the attention of the commercial as well as the political world. In March of the present year Menelik granted a con-cession to establish at Addis Ababa a branch of the National Bank of Egypt. Germany will establish a mint. A German commercial mission has just executed a commer cial treaty, Austro-Hungary has sent a vessel of war with presents for the king and will likewise make a treaty. The United States has received queries from Messrs. Goolamally, Mohamedally & Co. of Harar and Assadourian of Addis Ababa whose names are significant, requesting samples of a long list of articles and—"particularly guns and rifles of the United States regu-lar army type which might become an article of commerce in a large way"-which

is suggestive.

In view of the natural talent of the Abyssinian for fighting, may it not be opportune to suggest that the powers interested commercially in Abyssinia combine to interdict the sale of fi:earms there? More than that, no military Europe n instruction or organization should be permitted, nor any Abyssinian student accorded the privilege of study in a military academy, and for manifest reasons: "That we but teach bloody instructions, which being taught, return to plague the inventor. CH, CHAILLE-LONG.

WASHINGTON'S UNDERSTUDIES.

tectorate over Egyptian Uganda. King Johannes dead, Chief Menelik suc-

ceeded to the throne. Italy in the mean-

From the Columbus Dispatch Chicago, Denver, St. Paul, Newport and Milwaukee are thus far the leaders among the cities that have proposed to entertain the peace commissioners in case Washing-ton proves to be too hot. From the Toledo Blade.

If Washington gets too hot for the peace plenipotentiaries, Prof. Moore, chief of the national weather bureau, is right there to sit on the lid.

From the Hartford Times. Chicago has been presumptuously putting in a bid for the peace conference, although it's difficult to imagine a more unfit and unnatural spot for a peace gathering. From the Tacoma Ledger.

The peace plenipotentiaries will probably meet at Washington and adjourn to New-port or Saratoga. The attractions of America's famous summer resorts will be irresistible to the diplomats. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If the peace commissioners should hold their meeting in Chicago somebody would try to bribe one side or the other to throw the game. From the Indianapolis Star. One of the inducements that Chicago

offered to get the peace conference to come

to it was the promise of an armed escort

for the plenipotentiaries whenever might care to go on the streets. From the Buffalo Commercial. Several cities are applying now for the honor of being the actual meeting place

for the peace conference. What's the matter with Buffalo? From the Des Moines Capital. It will probably be known either as the Treaty of Washington or of Oyster Bay.

From the Newark Advertiser, Chicago might urge, as an inducement for the peace conferees to meet there, that the new flyer has made it easier than ever to get away quickly.

NORWAY. From the Atlanta Constitution

If the Norwegians will walt four years they may be able to secure no less a personage than Theodore Roosevelt for their throne. From the Hartford Times.

pean "ruler" would presume to listen to the aspirations of a band of foreigners for free-dom and independence, and since the United States has become a "great world power" it is necessary for our chief of state to be in

From the Philadelphia Ledger. If Norway is in a hurry to have the President recognize it as an independent state, the Norwegians might cite to him the case of Panama.

fashion.

a pleasant sound.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

From the Chicago Tribune. A Norse? A Norse? Half my kingdom for a Norse?-King Oscar.

From the Columbus Dispatch. There is a feeling in this country that-"President Nansen of Norway" would have

Norway stands pat, but doesn't call it that. From the Sioux City Tribune. Should Norway become a republic it is

feared that crowns and other appurtenances thereto will experience a slump in the mar-

NOTES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

The dowager empress of China is vain of her hands, the nails of which are several ir ches long ..

Paul Deroulede, the old French irreconcilable, duelist and journalist, who was ban-ished from France for ten years, is to be included in the general amnesty which will be granted on the occasion of the French national festival, July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Deroulede has spent his exile in Spain, and it appears to be partly at the solicitation of King Alfonso that he will now be pardoned Andrew D. White tells this story of Rob

ert Browning. The poet one morning, hear-ing a noise in the street before his house, went to his window and saw a great crowd gazing at some Chinamen in gorgeous cos-tunes who were just leaving their carriages to mount his steps. Presently they were announced as the Chinese minister at the court of St. James and his suite. A solemn presentation having taken place, Browning said to the interpreter, "May I ask to what I am indebted for the honor of his excel-lency's visit?" The interpreter replied: "His excellency is a poet in his own country." Thereupon the two poets shook hands heartily. Browning then said: "May I ask Before the forty Norwegian student singers were admitted to the White House yesterday they were told that they must say nothing about the affairs or politics of their nothing about the affairs or politics of their answered: "His excellency devotes himself native land when presented to Mr. Roosevelt. It was possible for some impulsive remark about Norwegian independence to be addressed to the President, which he would have been compelled to ignore. No Euro-

MEETS A GENIUS

The other afternoon the City Discoverer, oppressed by the heat and humidity of the city, and feeling that the thermometer was too high even for one of his favorite rambles, rode by elevator to the top of the Washington monument. There he found it cool and pleasant and breezy, and taking his position at one of the big windows beside a foreign-looking man with a martial air and a bristly mustache, gave himself up to a contemplation of the view. But the City Discoverer was too sociably inclined to

remain quiet long.
"It is beautiful, is it not?" he remarked at length to the man with the bristly mus

But the stranger did not reply, nor even look up from the book he was intently examining, and the Discoverer finally remark-ed, a trifle louder: "The view is beautiful, is it not?"

"Excuse," replied the foreign-looking per-"I was examinationing it mit a guide book. I do not like to be where I have no informationings on what is being observationed.'

The City Discoverer looked a trifle puz zled. "Excuse me" he said "trifle puz "Excuse me," he said, "but I don't quite-

"Now," said the foreign-looking person, interrupting the Discoverer, "I have informationed myself, as you can see. On the left, where der eye stops rolls der Pacific, to der right sleeps Alexandria, in der rear ist Chicago and direct from der face out ist der spires of Oyster Bay. Have I descrip

tioned correct?"
"Goodness!" said the City Discoverer You must have-"I know if," replied the stranger. "I haf considerationed der guide book until it

speaks itself." "Did you say you like the view?" the Discoverer began, timidly, after a pause.
"I haf better painted," the foreign-looking person replied with becoming modesty, giv-ing an upward twirl to his bristly mustache "What view did you paint?" the Discov-

erer inquired with interest. "One which was never before observationed," replied the stranger. "I imagined it from der head out and made reproductionings and descriptionings. But it is easy to paint. I can also lay brick and do light houseworkings." The Discoverer was silent for a time and

gazed at the complacent stranger with side-long glances. "Do you not notice the music of the breeze as it blows about this elevated structure?" he inquired at length. The foreign-looking person twirled his mustache. "I haf better music than that compositioned," he said, modestly.
"What was it?" the Discoverer inquired with considerable interest.

the stranger replied with a frown. opinionated that it was an anthem while others decisioned that it was comically орега. "And what did you say it was?" asked the City Discoverer.
"That is an impertination," said the for

"That has never been determinationed

eign-looking stranger, 'but I will forgive. It is easy to composition. I can also shoe a horse and knit socks."
"There is the White Hot • down there." remarked the City Discoverer when the si-lence had become rather strained. "Did you ever see President Roosevelt?"
"I haf never observationed him," replied

the stranger, "but we are acquaintanced. Some day I will smote him from der face "Did you ever read any of his books?" the

The foreign-looking person twirled his mustache. "I haf myself authorizationed a better book," he remarked, modestly.
"What was it about?" Inquired the City Discoverer with a show of interest.
"That also I had never admittanced." re plied the foreign-looking person, modestly. "Some people contentioned that it was a love story, while others disputationed that it was an argumentationing on the origina-

book. I can also write on a typewriter and play the violin." The City Discoverer looked at the foreign person in a puzzled way. But that individ-ual was gazing complacently out of the window, giving his mustache an occasional

"Goodness" that came near being an acct.

dent." cried the City Discoverer, pointing toward the surface of the river. "Look! It would certainly have been serious but for the splendid way that salling vessel was The foreign-looking person didn't even look, but only gave his mustache another

unward twirl "I can handle a boat better than that," he said, modestly. "But it is easy to sail a boat. I can also play pinochle and operation a chafing dish." "Is there anything you can't do?" in-

quired the City Discoverer in desperation.
"Nothing that I haf ever attemptationed." the foreign-looking person replied with becoming modesty.
"Then," said the City Discoverer, "you

"Make silence," said the stranger, quick-"I am incognitting at present and do not wish to be recognizationed. If any one makes questionings if you haf seen Kaiser Wilhelm, speak untruthfulness and say you

haf not. "Goodness," said the City Discoverer as he stepped out of the elevator at the bot-tom of the shaft and started homeward, "who would have thought it?"

GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

From the New York Mail. For the good old summer time, inquire in the subway.

From the Chicago Record-Herald. This, astronomically considered, is the first day of summer. And in a few weeks the last rose will have withered. From the Buffalo Evening News.

Coal dealers are away on their fifth annual excursion. Now we are completely at the mercy of the ice man. From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Cooler weather is promised, but as the date is not announced, we are all at liberty to expect it Christmas day.

From the Dayton News. And we would like to suggest to the gentlemen who are arguing about the real nature of hell that the weather is too seasonable to lend interest to the controversy. From the Detroit Journal.

The warm weather has brought back our dear old typographical friend-"sweltering humanity"-we see.

From the Syracuse Herald. It is about time to take down the hot weather rules and look them over.

SONGS OF SUMMER.

S. E. Kiser in the Chicago Record-Hernld. The glad vacation time has come, the books are Sweet Willie's face is wrenthed in smiles, be

laughs through all the day; His teacher's trunk is packed and she Will spend the summer by the sea And probably sometimes contrive to be a little gay

Vacation time! O season of the long expected O blessings on you, little girl and happy hearted My neighbor's daughters are full grown, And there is nothing that I own

Which they in rollicking around may damage of destroy. From the Pittsburg Post. The river calls! the river calls! The urchin, freed from school, Forsakes the place of learning's halls And seeks the dusky pool,

In waters calm and clear, O'er which proclaim the dragon flies, That swimming time is here The lawyer in the town Forgets the client for whom he bawls, The woolsack and the gown; The merchant lays his ledgers by,

And lends a willing ear

Where far beneath the sunfish lies

To all the viscen sprites that cry That swimming time is here The river calls! the river calls! solve beneath his stare,

Observes his mansion's lofty walls Whilst visions come of boyhood days-The mill race and the welr-With summer calling thro' the haze That swimming time is here.